

Putting Uncertainty in Context

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EcoAdapt



Climatic change is affecting all ecosystems, and will continue to do so for centuries, so...

- We need to **incorporate climatic change into long-term planning**
 - Minimize risk of wasting time, money, and effort
 - Maximize likelihood of success

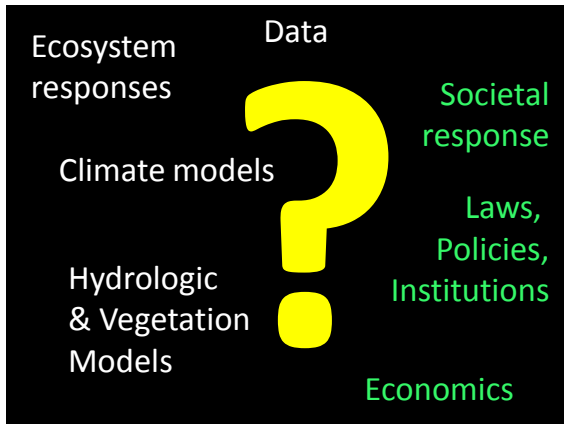
Ecosystem
responses

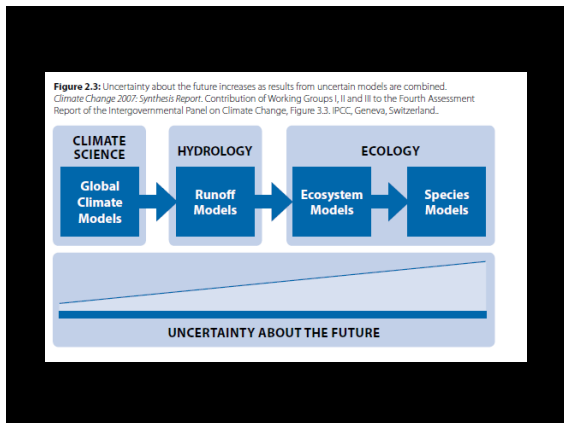
Data

Climate models

Hydrologic
& Vegetation
Models







Responses to uncertainty

Responses to uncertainty

- Ignore it/wait until it disappears

Certain: death and taxes
Uncertain: everything else



Responses to uncertainty

- Ignore it/wait until it disappears
- Pretend you can get rid of it

Reducible vs. irreducible uncertainty

- Future greenhouse gas emissions
vs
- How global temperatures respond
to increases in GHG concentration
vs
- How global precipitation regimes
respond to increases in GHG
concentration



The allure of downscaling

Beware spurious precision!

May I have the ability to reduce the
uncertainties I can, the willingness to work
with the uncertainties I cannot, and the
scientific knowledge to know the
difference.

*Joe Barsugli, Cheis Anderson, Joel Smith and
Jason Vogel*

Responses to uncertainty

- Ignore it/wait until it disappears
- Pretend you can get rid of it
- Understand it

Known unknowns vs. Unknown unknowns



- Lake level changes, temperature change
- Land use changes, boss's mood
- New technologies, ecosystem tipping points, political revolution

Directionality vs. magnitude

- All climate models say things will get warmer; they disagree on just how much warmer
- Models disagree on whether things get wetter or drier overall



Controllability

- Whether or not to buy a car
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Massive methane belch from the deep sea



Uncertainty as information

Being uncertain is not the same as
knowing nothing

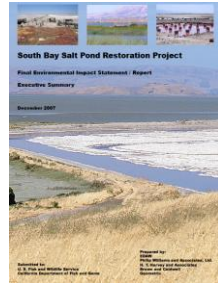
Responses to uncertainty

- Ignore it/wait until it disappears
- Pretend you can get rid of it
- Understand it
- Surf the wave!
 - Adaptive management
 - Scenario planning
 - Risk management



Adaptive Management Plan for South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project

- Specified **key uncertainties** and research to address them
- Specified **triggers** for action
- Specified necessary **science and institutional structure** for adaptive management to work



Really cool table!

For each goal/target:

- What they'll monitor and where
- When they'll make decisions
- What observations would trigger a re-examination of their plans
- Action options once a trigger is tripped
- Key knowledge gaps and how they're filling them

MANAGEMENT TRIGGER	APPLIED STUDIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outboard mudflat decreases greater than the range of natural variability + observational variability/error. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will sediment movement into restored tidal areas significantly reduce habitat area and/or ecological functioning (such as plankton, benthos, fish or bird diversity or abundance) in the South Bay?
POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT ACTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare study results to review and interpret findings to assess if observed changes are due to restoration actions or system-wide changes in the sediment budget (e.g., effects of sea level rise). • Study biological effects of loss of mudflat, critical habitats, and/or subtidal channel habitat. • Adjust restoration phasing and design to reduce net loss of tidal mudflats. Potential actions include remove bayfront levees to increase tidal flats and contain tidal mudflat, phase breaching to match demand and supply, and/or breach only high-wave-run ponds to limit sediment demand. • Reconsider movement up channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a 2- and 3-D South Bay tidal habitats evolution model.

Scenario planning and robust decision-making, or *Should I bring my umbrella?*

